

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PORT ROYAL STANDARD AND COMMERCIAL.

MICROFILMED

BEAUFORT SOUTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 20, 1874.

THE PORT ROYAL STANDARD AND COMMERCIAL.

J. C. THOMPSON, Editor and Business Manager.

Beaufort, S. C., August 20, 1874.

The following speeches by the well known and esteemed public men, Senator Patterson and General Worthington were delivered last evening after going to press. By working all night we have the pleasure of presenting them to our readers early this morning in a supplement. They are the finest speeches of the opened campaign.—Ed.

SENATOR PATTERSON, AT BEAUFORT.

SPEECHES OF J. J. PATTERSON AND GENL. WORTHINGTON.

Last evening (Thursday) a meeting was organized on Bay street, Beaufort, and notwithstanding the short notice given to the public, on account of the unexpected visit of Senator Patterson, Genl. Worthington and Col. C. C. Puffer, who arrived in town the day previous, there was quite a numerous attendance, and although the meeting lasted several hours the utmost order and good feeling prevailed, the meeting showing their appreciation of the remarks that fell from the lips of the honorable gentlemen, by repeatedly breaking into encouraging cheers, and laughter at the inimitable stories with which Gen. Worthington illustrated the points in his address. Below we present in substance their remarks.

Gen. Small was elected chairman. A. G. Thomas acting as secretary. J. J. Patterson was first introduced and said that it was the first time he had the pleasure of visiting Beaufort and meeting with the republicans of this county.

He had long ago heard of Beaufort and her sterling republicans. He was surprised at the number he met there, for from what he had heard in Washington he did not think he could get a corporal's guard. But from what he then saw, he thought that they intended to remain here, and he did not believe in what he had heard in Washington.

They would therefore say and charge just what they pleased. Although he did not intend to dwell at length on national politics, yet there were some points which interested the people of Beaufort directly. The question of transportation was one of them. The government proposed to build a double track railroad from the Chesapeake to the Gulf, and he knew they would like to have it end in Beaufort, as it would build up a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and he had as good a chance to get it as any place, as they had the deepest water and engineers were already at work. There was the currency question, the deflation of which he had heard was to make money plentifully. They called the important one of civil rights, on which question an attempt had been made to make them believe there had been bad faith on the part of the members of congress.

It was a bill that would give to the colored man the right to travel all over the United States, and enjoy the same privilege with any man who paid the same money. At present a colored man could not ride to Washington and enjoy the same rights that he did, although he may pay a similar amount of money. This is a free country and the declaration of independence since the war is of effect; they were all free and equal and ought to be equally protected by the laws, and congress assert the right to pass such laws, and to this end the civil rights bill was introduced by the lamented Sumner. It stood number one on the calendar, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey bringing it up. The charge has been made that the republicans did not do right by the bill, but he would tell them that the only reason it did not pass, was because the democrats would not let it. It passed the Senate after being before that body a week. It was decided to set the bill out, that is to say, not to adjourn until it passed. Every democrat who had three words he could speak, did so against it and it was passed by a strict party vote. Those men who said they were better friends to the colored man than the republicans when the chance came for voting to give them their rights, voted against them.

This was a portion of history, and would stand for ever, as a lasting disgrace against those who say they were better friends of theirs than the white republicans of the north. The speaker then assured the meeting that as the bill would be taken up immediately on the re-assembling of congress it would pass by a large majority. Proceeding he called attention to the fact that the democrats had opposed every amendment to the constitution, and yet he could not quarrel with them if their honesty stood up it was right; but they would not stand up and honestly admit that they voted against it, sneaked round and pretended they were for them all the time. They voted against the common school clause because they said it would break up the school

system. Georgia and Virginia said if it passed they would make no appropriations for its support, but if they refused to educate their people, they would have to bear the responsibility, and no people could be happy, virtuous or prosperous, without education, but such a step could never be taken in South Carolina. (Cheers.)

Now about state politics; it was said that the republicans were responsible for the condition of affairs, but let them go into a little history which was at all times their best guide, and see how facts carry out such a statement, whether the republican party was responsible, and if it was proven that such was the case, the party ought to be driven from power. They say that they are taxed too much, that it was taxation without representation, that there was a misappropriation of the funds, and that the state was ruined. Now who ruined it? In 1860 South Carolina was as prosperous as any state in the union, but were the white people happy then? No. When they saw the north was going to elect Lincoln, they said the abolitionists were stealing their slaves, and now they say the carpet-baggers are stealing their money. Was it not the same cry? In 1860 they were opposed to abolitionists and now they are opposed to republicans. When you were slaves did not they know that you were men and had souls? But were you ever consulted about dissolving the union? No, and was not that taxation without representation? Were you ever consulted about secession or elected delegates to the convention. No, the two hundred and fifty thousand white people were the people, as the Charleston News and Courier talked about "we the people." The ordinance of secession was passed, which involved this whole country in a ruinous war. Was it for the interest of the colored man?—No, but for the interest of the slave holder, to keep the abolitionist from stealing their slaves. After the war, was not the state ruined, all the property lost, and all involved in one common trouble? Then a kind government stepped in and said to those people we will take you by the hand, although you have cost the government three hundred and fifty thousand lives and millions of money, and all we ask in return is that you will deal right and just with the colored people. Now let them inquire into the history of that time and see if they kept their word.

President Johnson appointed Perry, governor and they had no voice in the matter and the first thing they did was to pass the black code, a code of laws that should have damned every one of them. They appropriated thousands of dollars, for the pay of judges for the establishing of courts to carry out the provisions of that code and now if they appropriated any money that democrats did not like, they made a great fuss about it. While that legislature was in session did they appropriate any money for common schools, and yet these people claim to be their friends, and had been true to them, but did this history prove it? No.—Did they pass any act for the benefit and elevation of the colored man? Never one. And thus they proceeded in this shameless career until congress in the name of common justice stepped in and gave them freedom; the right to vote, hold office and run the government if they had had the power to do so. Did the democrats help to do that?—No not one of them voted for it. The democrats ran the government for three years after the close of the war, and in 1868 the state was in as bad a condition as it was when they commenced. Instead of legislating for the good of the entire people, they spent their time in making schemes to benefit the few against the many.

In 1868 the amount of money turned over to Parker was sixteen dollars and these are the men who talk about their business tact and of capacity for governing. When they were all dead and prosperity read the history of these times they would coincide in this opinion. From 1868 republicans were responsible, in 1868 the state was poor, there were no crops because the laborers were afraid they would not be paid. The speaker complimented the colored men on their willingness to labor referring to the large crops that had been raised since 1868, and the building up of the city of Columbia and its general prosperity. Then the condition of the railroads in 1868 and at the present time furnished the best evidence of the increasing prosperity of the state. In 1868 the income of the South Carolina road was only \$6,000 and now it was \$16,000. The Greenville road had increased from two hundred thousand to six hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The increase of banks in the State since 1868 was also an evidence of increasing prosperity. Columbia had one bank in 1868 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, she has now three with a capital of nearly a million. The object of all politics should be the advancement of the material interest of the people in everything necessary to make them prosperous and happy and he thought the facts he had presented made a good showing in that direction. A man should not be a republican because his father was, or because he could get an office, for the man who had no higher notion of his right of

citizenship was bad indeed, ever one should be the judge of his own political opinions and should be able to give the reason for the faith within him. They should think, read and act for themselves. He thought that the principle of the republican party were for the best interests of the people and whenever he found those principles militated against the interest of the people, he would leave it.

This State has been prospering from year to year under the republican administration; last year she exported thirty four million dollars worth of her own products which was more than New York or Pennsylvania did, and yet they were told by their political opponents that the state was not prosperous. Last year Charleston, had more shipping than she had ever had—in fact South Carolina has prospered more than any of the other southern states.

There may have been, some errors committed, but the principles of a party, that would result in such prosperity must be wholesome. He granted that there had been errors. They had had men but the republican party was not afraid to whip their own children, and when they found a rascal, they kicked him out. Congress never refused to appoint a committee to examine into the failures of any of their own party, but the democrats never did. Congress did not hesitate to take up the Credit Mobilier, and when they found those who were connected with it, they disgraced them. The Sanborn matter, was not so bad after all, and yet when found out it was exposed. They exposed these things within their own ranks and did not ask the democrats to come in and do it for them. They could put their hands on those who had done wrong, and the power to punish them. They had some men who had done wrong. In 1872 a new set of men were placed in office, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the people, and these men made promises, which if they have not been kept, turn them out. If Moses has been acting the rascal, put him down. It was a very unpleasant thing for him to make charges against any man. He liked Moses personally, but as a republican and citizen, he had a higher duty to perform than to allow his personal friendship to warp his judgement. The republican party must get quit of that man, who had disgraced them before the people of the nation. They could not afford to disregard the opinion of the people of other states. They were members of a great national republican party. The party that knew freedom, says you must do right and if they had a man who had done wrong they must put him out. They were the jury and must inquire into those things, and if the charge against the man Moses were true they must away with him. He did not think the republican party could tolerate Moses any longer, and he thought the party had made up its mind to take up another man. Moses had been tried and found wanting, and he was the greatest fellow to want I ever saw. (Laughter.) Every man was entitled to his choice as to who his successor should be. He was a voter and a citizen and had his choice. They wanted a man who would be honest, true to the interests of the state, one who would make up his mind to be faithful and see that justice was done, that the interests of every man should be protected. They wanted a man they could be proud of and one whom they would not hesitate to say was their governor. He did not want any of those Israelites who had no guile in them. (Laughter.) His choice was Daniel H. Chamberlain who was a republican by birth, association and education, who when the war broke out, left his law books and went into the army, and afterwards settled in the state. No man could question his republicanism. It was not in his nature to be false—could they trust him on the score of modesty; well the law says he has the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty, and when a man pays his private debts it was a sign that he would be honest in a public office. The democrats said Chamberlain was a carpet-bagger. Well he thought they had a great amount of impertinence. He did not think the democrat would consult them in their choice and it was none of their business whom they nominated. If they pleased they would nominate him and they proposed to elect him. Let the democrats nominate a man and if they can elect him let them do it, but they would have the worst fight they ever had. After a reference to what the Charleston News said about Chamberlain he proceeded to give an account of the visit of the committee sent by the tax payers to the president and the feelings of President Grant towards the republicans of South Carolina assuring them they were of the most friendly character, but he did say some things were wrong, that Moses was a robber, and must be got rid of. In a conversation he had with him at Longbranch he had said "I will be as faithful to the republicans of South Carolina as to the republicans of Pennsylvania but I ask the people to do right."

The republican party of South Carolina was as honest as the republican party of New York or Pennsylvania and only the other day a democratic treasurer in Vir-

ginia for stealing was sent to the lunatic asylum. They put their rascals in jail, whilst the democrats sent theirs to the lunatic asylum. (Laughter.)

After speaking of the movement in the state for the formation of rifle club which to him looked suspicious and advising a quiet discharge of their duty, assuring them of the protection of the national government he said he owed Beaufort a great deal as their delegation to the legislature which was composed of the best men of the legislature voted for him and he thanked his hearers for sending such men, and if he ever did anything to betray the people or injure their interest, he only wanted to be told of it, and he would return to them the commission they had given him. That was the standard by which he would like to be judged, and by a similar standard he would like to judge Moses. As a senator in congress he would at all times and on every occasion do all that he could for the whole body of the people, and on all material questions, he knew no democrats or republicans but would go for the interest of the whole people; but on all political questions they could depend on one thing he would vote with republicans as he was one dyed in the wool and on such questions would vote as they asked him, and not as the democrats would wish him, as he did not represent their political views.

They had one question of particular interest to them—the tax titles of which he had just heard last year. He had applied to Sawyer, for information but he was mixed about it. The question was one that effected St. Helena, and St. Lutes, and he would vote for such a law that would give to all men their rights in the matter and pay all their just dues, and if they would have a suitable law framed that would do justice to all parties, it would be a pleasure to him to have passed.

Beaufort was becoming quite ambitious and he had heard talking of sending Small to Washington—well that suited him, and they would give Small a cordial welcome there. For he would go where his reputation had preceded him. He had heard about him and the story of the Planter long ago, when he never expected to see him and he exclaimed, "God bless that fellow," and he hoped God would bless him. If he goes to Washington there will be no man who knew who he was who would not welcome him. They had their choice, differ as much as they pleased before nomination; but do not fight and when that is made stick to it, and they would feel better for it after election satisfied that they had done their duty as Beaufort would be proud of the man who was sent to represent them. (Cheers.)

Gen. H. G. Worthington next took the stand and said that there was a sort of masquerade amongst republicans that made evil strangers feel like old familiar acquaintances. Everywhere—no matter how little might be known, no matter how seldom his name might have been heard, I had never yet failed to find a cordial welcome in addressing his fellow-republican citizens. There was a time in the history of this country and not so remote as within his own memory, that there was no man so courageous as to admit honest political sentiments of a republican character in the sunlight of heaven; there was a time in the history of this state, within the memory of some then present, not far advanced in years, when one of the most eminent of Massachusetts legislators was commissioned to go to Charleston, who was mobbed in the city shot and his soon turned away from his ship, and it was one of God's great mysteries that that time had passed away forever. That republicans no longer wait for the going down of the sun to meet jeopards to talk over measures looking to the relief of a down-trodden community. In coming down to Beaufort to address them, he was seeking no political favors, but was addressing them as he saw this great republican republic, because he saw an honorable course of conduct that threatened the security of all their rights. He was doing the same great work to which he had consecrated his early years, and which he proposed to devote his declining years. He could never remain quiet when he saw the party in peril that had accomplished in the past fifteen years more than any other party had accomplished. Ten years ago, by an extraordinary force they were declared to be chattel, and no effort was made by the democratic party to reverse that decree, that they and their little ones could be taken and led like sheep in the shambles. The southern mind was thoroughly imbued with these sentiments and war was the result.

He was one of the last to open up wounds that ought to be healed, but it was an historical fact that the war for the desub of the States so that slavery might be perpetuated in the entire southern states. This was done by the democratic party. Every one of the southern states that passed the ordinance of secession, had democratic governors, senators and members of congress. He need not tell them of the facts of the war, of the long years of trouble and conflict the victories and defeats but only tell

them that the war culminated in the success of that bright starry emblem of their nationality and union. The Gen. then proceeded to review the events from 1864 on the appointment of Perry governor by President Johnson showing how the old slave oligarchy were again in power refusing to ratify the thirteenth amendment declaring the freedom of all men, passing the black code, refusing to ratify the fourteenth amendment, how being thoroughly animated by the spirit of injustice and inhumanity, they passed the district court bill, discriminating on account of the color of complexion, and the militia bill. He explained the leading features of the amendments to the constitution, not a single democrat voting for these amendments, and yet they claim to be the best friends of the colored man. Notwithstanding this historical record they still undertake to fool them by telling them they were more their friends than republicans were. It was the great north, east and west that accomplished these great reforms, the south did not, nor could they do it, and the north, east and west will not be robbed of the credit of those great measures. The great cry now was against the civil rights bill, simply because the south was unfriendly to the colored people. They would not consent that the children of the opposite races should go together to the same school. If they would rather grow up in ignorance let them stay away. He referred to threats of using physical force, the invasion of the state by Georgia, and reminded them that they might receive a hearty welcome.

Speaking of the diversion of the money obtained from the property of the Federal government, for school purposes, he said that their senator would see that it was righted, now it had come to his knowledge. He encouraged them as to the adjustment of the tax titles, opposition of the tax payers convention to the contrary notwithstanding. Touching on local matters he paid a tribute to the honesty of the Beaufort delegation led by Gen. Small, asserting that they never voted for Moses, at the last nominating convention. The last two years had demonstrated that they must have a change, it was demanded by the party which must be re-organized on another basis, and every man who has been weighed in the balance and found light must be laid aside. They proposed to take no man to run the government who was not in harmony with the great public sentiment. They proposed to reduce taxes and repair their ruined credit. They proposed to replenish their exhausted exchequer and dignity and elevate the true republican party of this State. That was the demand made upon the people of Beaufort and the state by their own interests and from past experience, by every consideration of party pride and respectability. He knew the people of Beaufort would not be blind to their interests.

After referring to the time when he first met Gen. Grant twenty-five years ago, an unknown lieutenant, he spoke of Gen. Small, who at that time was considered a chattel worth five hundred dollars by the laws of the state, but after he ran the Planter into the federal lines, his bond was worth four thousand dollars; they never recognized that he was worth his weight in gold. He cautioned them against dissensions, urging them to stand firm by the party organization as it had stood by them. Speaking of Lieut-Gov. Gleaves, he said, he was one of the faithful public servants and deserved to be trusted, because he had always proved true, and the entire delegation were worthy, intelligent and honest. It might be that he should get here again, but if he did it would be to advocate the election of none but the nominees of the convention.

Chamberlain was his choice because he was honest, a republican by birth and education. At this stage Robt. Bythewood interrupted the speaker by asking "Is Small your choice—answer me," to which Worthington replied that if he answered a word according to his folly, his answer would be short. Thinking the people for their attention he bade them good night. The meeting then closed. The Beaufort Brass Band was in attendance and headed the procession that conducted the gentlemen to the house of Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, whose guests they were. They expressed themselves highly delighted with the sentiment manifested in Beaufort.

Run Away. A party of energetic political aspirants, consisting of Messrs. Morris, Cohen and Richards, somewhat elevated by their enthusiasm and had whiskey, visited the meeting at the Battery Wednesday, in a conveyance belonging to W. H. McGill. On their return being somewhat fatigued by their patriotic feelings and more than whiskey—they run up the lamp post in front of Capt. C. O. Bonville's residence and made a wreck of horse, buggy and themselves. Cohen had his eye knocked out and received such contusions on the head that may prove serious. The others no doubt think that patriotism and politicalism to coin a word, based on vile whiskey or

any at all make a bad investment, especially when a heavy bill for damages is added.

THE MAN OF METZ.

How he Gave His Guards the Slip

LONDON, August 12.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison on the Isle of St. Marguerite have been received: The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine opened upon a terrace, which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace, with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. On Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Vilette, his aide-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired, as usual apparently to sleep but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, thence by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped, during the descent and tore his hands, as a rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff was a hired boat, where Bazaine's wife and cousin received him as he reached the water, and Madame la Merechale taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction. The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction to search for the fugitive. There was great commotion in Marseilles when the facts became known, and an investigation was opened. Col. Vilette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of the Fort of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest and General Lewell was gone to the island to investigate affairs.

Paris, August 12.—It has been ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from Marguerite was arranged six months ago. It was entirely the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally owing to his failure to obtain some modifications of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the island in the steam yacht Baron Boscasse, belonging to an Italian captain. He refused to employ a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known. Some persons say he is in Spain. The domestics at the fort where the Marshal was imprisoned, have been arrested.

We call the attention of those in need of confectionaries, that Mrs. Odell has just received from New York a large supply of fine French candies. Call and see them.

Hardeeville.

A large and interesting meeting was held in this place on the 19th; one of the most orderly and enthusiastic ever convened. Addresses were made by Hon. J. Douglas Robertson, Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Dr. Paul Pritchard, John E. Walls and the irrepressible Bradley, A. A. W. Muckenfuss was unanimously elected delegate to the county convention. It is reported that all are cordially in favor of Hon. Robert Small for congress and D. H. Chamberlain for Governor.

A FISH Story—Found in a Shark.

A strange story is going the rounds of the press, of a hermetically sealed metallic box said to be recognized as a southern confederate despatch box, made to be destroyed or thrown overboard, if in danger of capture, having been found in a shark captured recently by a native of South Carolina. This box is said to have contained secret despatches, and money certificates of the defunct confederacy, valued to the amount of \$200,000, the amount said to be realized by the fortunate fisherman. A veritable fish story. We devoutly hope that some editorial friend will catch a similar fish, with just such contents, and present to us. We will not offer the slightest objections.

Religious.

There will be services next Sunday in the following churches at the usual hours. Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. Walker. Tabernacle Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Bythewood, pastor. Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Jones, officiating. African Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Waddell. Methodist Church—Rev. Mr. Harris.

The Tax Unions.

In Abbeville one subordinate tax union has been organized and steps have been taken to complete the organization of a county union. In Aiken three subordinate tax unions have been formed. In Anderson five subordinate tax unions have been organized. In Barnwell, unions have been organized in nine townships. The county union was organized on the 3d instant. In Beaufort three subordinate unions have been organized. In Charleston seven subordinate unions have been organized. In Colleton six subordinate unions

have been formed. The county union will be organized on the first Monday in October. In Darlington seventeen townships have organized subordinate unions. The county union was organized on the 3d inst. In Edgefield three subordinate unions and one county union have been organized. In Fairfield subordinate unions have been organized in every township in the county—fifteen in number. In Kershaw two subordinate unions have been organized. In Lexington a preliminary meeting was held on the 6th of July, and committees were appointed to organize the union. Since then one subordinate union has been formed. In Lancaster one subordinate union has been organized. In Laurens four townships have organized subordinate unions. In Marion county subordinate unions have been organized in six townships. In Newberry six subordinate unions have been formed. In Orangeburg nine townships have organized subordinate unions. In Richland nine subordinate unions have been formed and the county union was organized on the 3d inst. In Sumter one subordinate union has been reported. In Union subordinate unions have been formed in every township in the county, thirteen in number. County union organized August 3d. In York two subordinate unions have been formed. In twenty-one counties in the state one hundred and twenty subordinate tax unions are known to have been organized. County unions have been organized in five counties, and in other counties steps have been taken that will ensure the completion of the organization by the first of October.

A Tax union was organized at Gillisville on the 14th with the following officers: B. G. Buckner, Pres.; A. G. Gill, Vice; J. I. Sanders, Secretary; Thos. S. Taylor, Treasurer; C. R. Fitts, J. J. Young, Henry Goethe, with the president, and vice president, as executive committee. Another was organized at Robertsville with the following officers: J. J. Young, president; J. I. Sanders, vice president; J. I. Sanders, Secretary; Thos. S. Taylor, Treasurer; W. C. Johnston, vice president; W. F. Colcock, Jr., secretary; J. G. Lamb, treasurer; J. A. U. Youmans, J. M. Harney, J. H. Gunter, executive committee; J. W. Moore, and W. F. Colcock, Jr., were elected delegates to the County Union. All to what purpose.

After several years of reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the three most drinkable things in life are—1st. Carryin' an arm-full, in life, sets up a steep hill without spillin' a bel. 2d. Akin as a referee in a dog-fight without getting mad; 3d. Editin' a newspaper.

FOR SALE.

THE STORE HOUSE AND LOT OF MRS. M. A. Webb, situated in the town of Beaufort. Apply to JEFF WARREN, Beaufort, S. C. aug 16-4t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who have deposited money in any branch of the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches, that they are called upon to pay the same, and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said Company at their office No. 1577 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington D. C. JAS. MOSES, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balance shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible that they may be properly verified and balanced. JNO. A. J. CHAMBERLAIN, DOUGLASS PIERCE, R. H. J. LEIFOLD, Commissioners. Aug. 6th, 1874.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF BEAUFORT, FIDELITY JUSTICE COURT. M. R. TRAVETT, vs. Wm. H. Allen, Jr. To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action herewith annexed, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at the office in the town of Beaufort, S. C., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint, the plaintiff may take such action as he may see fit to pursue in this action. M. R. TRAVETT, Plaintiff. Beaufort, S. C., July 16, 1874.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of Ridley K. Carleton, Trial Justice at Beaufort, in and for said County, in said State on the 16th day of July 1874. M. R. TRAVETT, aug 6-4t.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. ALL PERSONS having DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of BATHY E. JONES, late of Beaufort, deceased are hereby notified to present accounts thereof, fully itemized and those indebted to said estate to please make payment to the undersigned, at Beaufort. AROLINE F. CROCKER, Executor. Aug 7 1864-3t

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

M. R. R. FULLER, WILL OPEN A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL at the Beaufort College on Monday August 31, to close October 15th. Tuition in advance. For Boys over 10 years of age. \$10 00 For Boys under 10 years of age. 8 00

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at eleven o'clock, A. M. All persons having bills against the County are required by law to deposit the same with the Clerk of the Board, on or before the first day of September, next, and in default thereof such bills will not be admitted to any annual meeting of the Board.

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any at all make a bad investment, especially when a heavy bill for damages is added.

THE MAN OF METZ.

How he Gave His Guards the Slip

LONDON, August 12.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison on the Isle of St. Marguerite have been received: The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine opened upon a terrace, which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace, with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. On Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Vilette, his aide-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired, as usual apparently to sleep but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, thence by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped, during the descent and tore his hands, as a rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff was a hired boat, where Bazaine's wife and cousin received him as he reached the water, and Madame la Merechale taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction. The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction to search for the fugitive. There was great commotion in Marseilles when the facts became known, and an investigation was opened. Col. Vilette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned. The commandant of the Fort of St. Marguerite was placed under arrest and General Lewell was gone to the island to investigate affairs.

Paris, August 12.—It has been ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from Marguerite was arranged six months ago. It was entirely the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally owing to his failure to obtain some modifications of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the island in the steam yacht Baron Boscasse, belonging to an Italian captain. He refused to employ a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known. Some persons say he is in Spain. The domestics at the fort where the Marshal was imprisoned, have been arrested.

We call the attention of those in need of confectionaries, that Mrs. Odell has just received from New York a large supply of fine French candies. Call and see them.

Hardeeville.

A large and interesting meeting was held in this place on the 19th; one of the most orderly and enthusiastic ever convened. Addresses were made by Hon. J. Douglas Robertson, Hon. Thomas Hamilton, Dr. Paul Pritchard, John E. Walls and the irrepressible Bradley, A. A. W. Muckenfuss was unanimously elected delegate to the county convention. It is reported that all are cordially in favor of Hon. Robert Small for congress and D. H. Chamberlain for Governor.

A FISH Story—Found in a Shark.

A strange story is going the rounds of the press, of a hermetically sealed metallic box said to be recognized as a southern confederate despatch box, made to be destroyed or thrown overboard, if in danger of capture, having been found in a shark captured recently by a native of South Carolina. This box is said to have contained secret despatches, and money certificates of the defunct confederacy, valued to the amount of \$200,000, the amount said to be realized by the fortunate fisherman. A veritable fish story. We devoutly hope that some editorial friend will catch a similar fish, with just such contents, and present to us. We will not offer the slightest objections.

Religious.

There will be services next Sunday in the following churches at the usual hours. Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. Walker. Tabernacle Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Bythewood, pastor. Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Jones, officiating. African Baptist Church—Rev. Mr. Waddell. Methodist Church—Rev. Mr. Harris.

The Tax Unions.

In Abbeville one subordinate tax union has been organized and steps have been taken to complete the organization of a county union. In Aiken three subordinate tax unions have been formed. In Anderson five subordinate tax unions have been organized. In Barnwell, unions have been organized in nine townships. The county union was organized on the 3d instant. In Beaufort three subordinate unions have been organized. In Charleston seven subordinate unions have been organized. In Colleton six subordinate unions

have been formed. The county union will be organized on the first Monday in October. In Darlington seventeen townships have organized subordinate unions. The county union was organized on the 3d inst. In Edgefield three subordinate unions and one county union have been organized. In Fairfield subordinate unions have been organized in every township in the county—fifteen in number. In Kershaw two subordinate unions have been organized. In Lexington a preliminary meeting was held on the 6th of July, and committees were appointed to organize the union. Since then one subordinate union has been formed. In Lancaster one subordinate union has been organized. In Laurens four townships have organized subordinate unions. In Marion county subordinate unions have been organized in six townships. In Newberry six subordinate unions have been formed. In Orangeburg nine townships have organized subordinate unions. In Richland nine subordinate unions have been formed and the county union was organized on the 3d inst. In Sumter one subordinate union has been reported. In Union subordinate unions have been formed in every township in the county, thirteen in number. County union organized August 3d. In York two subordinate unions have been formed. In twenty-one counties in the state one hundred and twenty subordinate tax unions are known to have been organized. County unions have been organized in five counties, and in other counties steps have been taken that will ensure the completion of the organization by the first of October.

A Tax union was organized at Gillisville on the 14th with the following officers: B. G. Buckner, Pres.; A. G. Gill, Vice; J. I. Sanders, Secretary; Thos. S. Taylor, Treasurer; C. R. Fitts, J. J. Young, Henry Goethe, with the president, and vice president, as executive committee. Another was organized at Robertsville with the following officers: J. J. Young, president; J. I. Sanders, vice president; J. I. Sanders, Secretary; Thos. S. Taylor, Treasurer; W. C. Johnston, vice president; W. F. Colcock, Jr., secretary; J. G. Lamb, treasurer; J. A. U. Youmans, J. M. Harney, J. H. Gunter, executive committee; J. W. Moore, and W. F. Colcock, Jr., were elected delegates to the County Union. All to what purpose.

After several years of reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the three most drinkable things in life are—1st. Carryin' an arm-full, in life, sets up a steep hill without spillin' a bel. 2d. Akin as a referee in a dog-fight without getting mad; 3d. Editin' a newspaper.